## THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Further Revelations of Abuses-All About the Frauds in Government Sales.

How the Public Are Deceived-Testimony by an Ex-Special Agent of the Treasury.

Adjournment of the Investigation

to Washington. The Custom House Committee met again yester-

ay morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A letter was read from E. W. Sinclair, of the Apraiser's Department, stating that, in reply to Mr. laynes' testimony, Peters Brothers, on an average, mported one package each month, perhaps more; nd that, if Mr. Jayne received of Peters Brothers twenty per cent more on these four or five impor-tations which he mentions than the invoices were entered at the Custom House, it would amount to

letter was also read from Mr. J. Winslow, callng the attention of the committee to the injustice of importers being made to correct errors and ssions of the Custom House officials. He stated he has had the liquidation of an entry delayed

omissions of the Custom House officials. He stated that he has had the liquidation of an entry delayed sax months, when the right time should not exceed a few days. Whether this was purposely done for remuneration he could not positively say.

The first witness examined was Mr. William Whiteside, who complained that on the 6th of June, 1971. Lewis J. Kirk, John Ennkakie and Lewis Jones, who gave their address as the Custom House, and David H. Croviey, No. cl. Chambers street, Marshal's office, in a very rough, dictaiorial, unpleasant manner, exhibited specially by L. J. Kirk, came and select them for world punish this outrage if the select and tied them f world punish this outrage if the give term and tied them f world punish this outrage if the select and tied them f world punish this outrage if the select and tied them f world punish this outrage if the select and tied them f world punish this outrage if the select and tied them f world punish this outrage if the select and tied them for the select and papers resisting to the importation of poods, made on the seamers from January, 1964, to be pleamer, 1879; the charges against us were uncertainted for our lawyer, and the selection of the sele made against us by the United States, as we were well are that, matead of our owing them, they owed us; for frequently paid small sums, more than we should do, ser than contest it with them; we now spoke of two of neighbors, who had been similarly dealt with, and ascerted that they had to pay in one case \$600, and in another \$2,000, in bribes, to John Hankskie, who it with the knowledge of L. J. Kirk, and, they no doubt, of S. G. Clark also; these sums were paid ratuities to Hankskie, in addition to the money they paid no District Attorney; we then broke off all communicativities of Linkskie, and went to Collector Murphy perally, who, after hearing our story, asid he would give it attention; we returned to him by appointment on the off-sum of July and he told us be benefit and quitted ind stopped all oyshe to our to the future; he also handed us over to Mr. In, the Navai officer, who, he said, had as much to do in maiter as himself, and asked us to give any explanation fr. Laffin which he might desire to have; we did so and Laffin seemed to be raisifed; on the 11th or 12th of July, days isfer, we were sued by direction of Mr. Clark for \$600, and we understand that he deliberately fold the scor that we were bringing in bleached linens at the eof brown ones, at hing he must hay known to be false; also wished us to go to the District Autorney, who, he could settle this suit with us for fitteen cents if he end, which we refused to do; on or about the 8th of obser we were told by a friend that the remainder of our towoid be given to us by applying personally at the rict Autorney's office, as they had an order there to do we did go, and he said that there was no such order and the suit was not discontinued, but that they would proin at once to get judgment; we said we would not allow and left; on or about the 18th of Colober, 18th, 1 met Collector, Mr. Murphy, in William street, who told me he showed our case to the Secretary of the Treasury, who ced with him that it was an oppression, and by his contain and the coll

hat any law should exist to give people of mer-unscrupulous disposition power or color of au-o annoy an honorable merchant in his business, hat samagging should not be compromised at all ed, as it has a tendency to drive honorable men usiness.

so one was of those mentioned in the warrant of seizure. The witness, after reading the above statement, was exhibed by Senators Casseriy and Bayard, on the points menned. He said, in reply to Senator Bayard, that at a rough immet the injury done to his business by the transaco, was about \$100,000! and the Collector written to me over the seizure was made I should have allowed of every facility to examine my books; but the first we server of it at all was the presence of the men named and seizure of the books and papers; I believe the Collector write the collector control of the seizure of the books and papers; I believe the Collector reply that it was a persecution; Mr. Clark's manner of king is me was a very insulting one, at which I was very seen associabled; we get our goods from a house in Helfast, emantor Casserll. T.—What sort of a standing has that the senator Casserll. T.—What do you call a young house in a country? A. One about ten or twelve years' standing, to Senator Hows.—Where a fraud is suspected on the part the part of the merchant no warrant for the selzure of goods should be made until the merchant's explanation art obtained, unless the fraut was very great and palpation merchant's explanation in the merchant's explanation in the store. He should be heard before the Judge's action tetermined upon.

is first obtained, unless the fraint was very great and papabe; the merchant should be heard before the Judge's action
is determined upon.
George B. Shaier, sworn—Some eighteen months ago,
when I was a special agent of the Treasury, I called at the
public store to see the goods piled up for public sale by the
Appraiser and see how things worked; I was ratused permission to see the goods, and then tefegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, who sent orders by telegraphe that I had authority to
examine them; found them so piled up that it was impossible
for the public coming in to see what they were; I saw a case
of cutlery with a sample of twenty knives on the outside, and
lassisted on having the box opened; several Boxes,
catalogued in a vagite way, I found filled
with straw: brandy in one case had been
catalogued as spirits; in April, 1870, I reported to Secretary
Soutwell that the catalogues were not in accordance with the
Treasury raginations, that bonded storekeepers did not keep
the records required by law, in another case a case of gir was catalogued as vinegar; in the sale of unclaimed goods
there were opportunities for fraud, with no reasonable fear
of defection; it was ordered to report to Frank Howe, and
was then informed by him that I should have to drive my
molety of seltzures with his office; I objected to that, and told
escretary Boutwell that I would not shound to it, I was then
given apother commission, without any assignment to report to Frank Howe, but I was informed that I would
have to report to brum all the same; I asked Mr. Howe
to assign me to duty where there could not possibly
be any moleties and he did so, and sit the time I was in-

The committee then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session. An anonymous letter was received signed. "Amendment Clerk," which was placed on one side, no notice being taken of such communications. A letter from Mr. Schwab, of Messrs. Ocirichs & mony. A letter was also read from John Jacobs. stating that he is not a Freemasou, as Mr. Beatty testified, and that the number of cigars and cigarettes seized was less than the number sworn to by

Mr. Beatty. Senator Casserly objected to the letter being being placed in evidence, as it was not a sworn

being placed in evidence, as it was not a sworn statement.
Senator flowr thought it might go in if Mr. Schwab's was taken.
Senator Casserily said that Mr. Schwab had been on the stand, and was at liberty to change or rectify his testimony.
On the vote being taken Senator Casseril's motion was carried and the letter placed on file. This first victory of the democratic Senators was carried through the absence of Senators Pratt and Stewart, who were both absent.
Senator Howe then requested to take the letter and make a note of it himself.
Senator Casserily protested against this action without the consent of the Committee of Investigation.

tion.

The next letter was from Mr. H. G. Jane, stating that he did not intend to include Mr. Lewis Loundsbury in his list of fraudulent weigners, &c., and wished that his letter might be added to his testi-

Mouse letter was read from Colonel Whitley, in-ducting statements of Mr. Nettlessip and others of his force and several cigar merchauts, confirming Colonel Whitley's statement and condemning that of Mr. Beatty's. The letter and statements were

of Mr. Beauty\*. The letter and statements were
ordered to be placed on file.

A letter was then read from Collector Arthur,
sending lasts and catalogues of unclaimed goods,
&c. Several other letters were read from merchants, &c., and a reply from the Cohector in reply
to the compliant of Federson Brothers.

A sharp discussion followed the reading of a letter from United States District Attorney Noah
Dayls, Judge Dayls writing a ptrong letter against

the testimony of Mr. Flagg taken before this com mittee.

Senator Casserly said that he took particular notice of Mr. Flagg's testimony, and he did not think for a moment that Mr. Flagg intended to convey the idea that Colonel Frank E. Howe appropriated the use of \$1,000 collected by him and mendicated in the testimony.

printed the use of \$1,000 collected by him and mentioned in the testimouy.

Senator Bayard thought it would be a gross injustice to place the District Autorney's letter in evidence. Judge Davis must have been entirely mistaken, and in this letter he attacks Mr. Flagg without the lesst cause or justification. It is entirely a misapprehension on the part of Judge Davis, and i protest against the letter being printed as evidence. Senator Bayard then took up Mr. Flagg's testimony and read over the part referred to in Judge Davis' letter.

The case referred to is Mr. Gooder's where

Senator Bayard then took up Mr. Flagg's testimony and read over the part referred to in Judge Davis' letter.

The case referred to is Mr. Cooper's, where a claim was reduced to \$1,000; and Mr. Flagg, who is Mr. Cooper's counsel, gave a full statement of the case, which has already been published. His testimony reads:—"I went up to the District Attorney's office with my client and he paid a check for \$1,000 to the District Attorney and signed a paper." Mr. Flagg did not make the least charge against Colonel Frank E. Howe.

Senator Casserly moved that the Clerk be requested to make a copy of Mr. Flagg's testimony, and send it, with the compliments of the committee, to Judge Davis.

The letters, &c., were then ordered on file.

Senator Bayard moved that when the committee adjourn it do so to meet in Washington on Monday week, at eleven o'clock, which was carried.

The Charmann then said that all the witnesses who had been subpreased to attend here will be released from the suppens when the committee adjourns, but are requested to hold themselves in readness to be summoned to Washington.

A list of appointments made by Collectors Grinneli and Murphy upon the recommendations of Senators Conkling and Fenton, Horace Greeley and others was then read. The return showed that 23 had been appointed upon the recommendation of Senator Fenton, 6 of whom are now in office; number of appointments made on the recommendation of Senator Conkling, 7; now in office, 2. recommended but not affordated. 8. Number of appointments made on the recommendations of Senator Gonkling, 1; now in office, 2. The recommendations of Conkling, 7; now in office, 2. The recommendation of Horace Greeley auring Mr. Grinnell's administration, 16; now in office, 6; number of recommendation of Horace Greeley during Mr. Grinnell's administration, 16; now in office, 6; number of recommendation of Horace Greeley during Mr. The commendation of Horace Greeley during Mr. Grinnell's administration, 16; now in office, 6; number of committee the adjourned to meet i

An Exaggerated Case Before the Custom House Committee. New York, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As your report in yesterday's HERALD of the evidence given before the Custom House Investigating Committee, stating that "William L. Flagg testified that the books and papers of H. C. Cooper, Broadway, were seized on an afficavit charging him with undervaluing his invoice. The case has been settled for \$1,000," is calculated to do me an unintentional injury, I beg to state that Mr. Flagg did not testify to my books and papers being seized on a charge of undervaluing invoices, and that my case, brought undervaluing invoices, and that my case, brought before the investigating committee without my knowledge, was briefly as follows:—In January, 1871, an unprincipled and irresponsible informer trumped up a charge of smuggling against me, with a view to blackmail, and on an affidavit from him to that effect my books and papersiwere seized. No evidence whatever was found in my books to support the charge; but an apparent discrepancy appeared to exist in discounts between the invoices on which duty had been paid and the invoice on which the goods had been paid for.

On the former the full cash discount had been deducted by the exporter, and I only paid duty on the "nett" price for cash, which I believed to be all that was necessary. By taking a certain credit, however, I had forfeited a portion of the discount, and, therefore, apparently, paid more for the goods than I had paid duty on. The District Attorney, being convinced that no wrong was intended on my part, settled the case, as you state, on payment of \$1,000.

Trusting you will, with your usual fairness, give this explanation publicity, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

## THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Book Committee's Work Yesterday-An-

ngal Exhibit of the Agents. The Methodist Book Committee sat yesterday again with closed doors and received certain re-ports and communications from the agents and editors here and in the West. The exhibit of the Concerns in New York and in Cincinnati having he had had no part or lot in the New York report. A committeeman very pertinently asked the Doctor what he supposed he was placed here for, and why he did not acquaint himself with the business and standing of the Concern. Dr. Lanahan on Thursday said he would have a communication to make at the proper time on this subject, but when the comat the proper time on this subject, but when the companies made is the proper time on this subject, but when the companies made is the proper time on this subject, but when the companies were a terested for it yesterday he replied that his proved, as it has a tendency to drive honorable men and the business.

That resuming all they said in our case was true of one word of it is), and that we had undervalued in the sain of 2.16 ibs. 6d., less than 1½ of 18. 6d. is shan 1½ of 18. 6

Assets. Assets. \$951,104
Real Estate—New York Concern 291,225 \$1.174.329 Cash on hand—New York Concern...... \$15,139 Western.......... 8,157

84,108 542,478 Total assets. & South State St 82.597.854 . \$1,477,779 

## AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

His Brother Attempts to Cut Him in Two for

Beating His Mother.
Officer White, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, yesterday morning, marched into the Jefferson Market Police Court having in his possession an old rusty sword. He also had with him a laboring man, named Thomas Dobbins, residing at 68 Vanman, named Thomas Dobbins, residing at 6s Vandam street, whom he had arrested upon complaint of his brother, William, on a charge of assault. The complainant, upon appearing before Justice Ledwith, stated on Thursday night he and his brother quarrelied, during which Thomas produced the sword and threatened to kill him. The complainant, upon being closely questioned, admitted his brother made no thrust at him, but simply raised the weapon over his head, struck the point of it. In the floor, and, assuming a deflant attribude, threatened to kill him.

weapon over his head, struck the point of it in the floor, and, assuming a deflant attitude, threatened to kill him.

Thomas, in reply to the charge, stated his brother came home Thursday night and commenced to abuse their mother; that he was not content with simply using his tongue on her, but drew a club and his ner a powerful blow on the side of the head, knocking her on the floor, and, in order to save her from further violence, he drew the sword and threatened to use it on him if he again laid his brother would carry his threat into execution, left the house and returned some time afterwards with an officer and had him arrested.

The mother, an aged respectable appearing woman, made her way up to the Judge's desk, pulled her shawl one side and exhibited to the Court where the complainant had forn nearly all the clothes from her load. She corroborated the statement made by the prisoner, and informed the Court he was a good son and worked hard every day to support her. Justice Ledwith, upon hearing the tesumony of all the witnesses, discarged the prisoner, and remarked to him as he was leaving the Court that the next time his brother struck or maltreated his mother to jake the sword and cleave his head off.

## MILLER'S INSURANCE RECORD.

for Examinations—Dr. Lambert on Insurance Blackmailers—"Casar's Wife Don't Require a Certificate's—Witnesses in Contempt—A "Steep" Bill for Examination.

The Assembly Committee on Insurance resumed the examination of the charges against Superintendent Miller, at the Chamber of Commerce, vester-

Ezra White, Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was recalled at ten minutes after eleven o'clock, no other witneases having appeared its said:—I remember the testimonial to Miller; it was not presented to us, and I understand it was not presented to us, and I understand it was not presented to us, and I understand it was not presented to signed it.

OFFICE OF THE ABBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 291 BEOADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 28, 1871.
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK. Pay to the order of

Five hundred dollars.

LEMUEL BANGS, Preside
(S5001

This is the only sum paid; thought it strange that he wanted a check made out in blank; the examination was not made at the request of the company; Mr. Miler called in and asked us to make up an impairment of \$70,000 capital; there was \$50,000 paid in to put the company on a sounder basis; my opinion was that this was large usy for the work done; think \$200 would have been enough; never complained

basis; my opinion was that this was large pay for the work done; think \$200 would have been enough; never complained to Miler. I am no longer Secretary; Lemuel Bangs was Fresident; I had \$4,500 in the company; don't know who paid in the \$50,000; island, of the Shoe and Leather Banks, is now Vice Fresident; I was the state of the directory on account of our management; I have not of the directory on account of our management; I have not of the directory of Southwick's fee; Bangs was present; we save the pole of Southwick's fee; Bangs was present; we save the pole of Southwick's fee; Bangs was present; we save the pole of Southwick's fee; langered the company in 156, and in 1570 the capital was impaired the company in 156, and in 1570 the capital was impaired \$70,000; when the examination was commenced the actuary had all his books written up and all preparations made; Mr. McClintock requested me to make the check in blank, at the request of Southwick; Southwick idd not make the request of me, as I stated in my direct examination; saw WcClintock, the actuary, hand the check to Southwick; this was several days after the examination; I only saw that check yesterday; was surprised that it had been paid without an endorsement; Engish has seen me lately about this check; it was yesterday; Engish asked me to come around and testity; don't think I ever spoke to him on the subject before.

Re-direct—The reason I did not complain to Miller of

Southwiek's extortion was that I supposed he and Miller were one.

Dr. Lambert sworn—Am President of the American Popular Life; we were examined last May by Mr. Eidridge by order of Miller, who came with him: Eidridge brought a note of authorization to make the examination; it ran through about seven cays; he was there during business hours; did not pay anything for it, circetly or indirectly; he made the examination very accurately; we clim't care anything about the examination; it was not made at our request; Caesar's wife didn't ask for a certificate;—(laughter)—clid not know at that time that it was usual to pay for these examinations; since the examination I have heard it; if a bill was presented we would dispute the bill, as an examination was of no benefit to us; we would not pay it without the Court compelled us.

pay for these examinations; since the examination I have heard it; if a bill was presented we would dispute the bill, as an examination was of no benefit to us; we would not pay it without the Court compelled us.

To Mr. Miller—Our company had been attacked by parties; an insurance paper attacked our company; several insurance elicitors have attempted to extort money from me; it know Stephen English by sight; there he is (pointing to him); when subpornas were orought the party said he was called into the room of English, who asked who he was going to summons, and that English toid him he had better not serve it, as not much would be got out of me; I want to know it that is proper for an officer of the committee.

Mr. MILLER—I understand that Mr. Barnes has countermanded the service of subponnas?

Mr. Barnes claimed the right as their counsel.

Mr. MILLER—I understand that a very important witness has been run out of the State.

Mr. Barnes has countermanded the service of summonses.

Mr. Barnes has countermanded the service

It was sent to the Chairman and flied as a part of the record.

The committee reassembled at two o'clock, and the record.

The committee reassembled at two o'clock, and it of the series of the series of the distribution of the series of the

# ARREST OF A DARING THIEF.

His Criminal Record as Given by a Detec-

tive-itemanded for Examination.
At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon Joseph Hyland, who is described as a desperate character by the police, was arraigned at the bar. Detective Scanion, of the New York Central and Hudson River Ratiroad depot, who had the prisoner in charge, gave the following account of his mis-

One night in February, 1871, the ticket office of the aforementioned railroad was burst open and the safe and a number of trunks belonging to private individuals robbed of their contents. The safe conwith wearing apparel of considerable value. Hy-land had been, up to this night, a baggage-master in the office, but the following morning he was missing. From this fact and many other circumstances he was suspected of having taken part, at least, in the robbery. Inquiry was made as to his antecedents, when it mquiry was made as to his antecedents, when it was ascertained that he had been arrested and tried at the General Sessions for the robbery of the messenger of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in broad dayingnt, while he was on his way to the bank. He was, however, discharged, because the messenger was unable to swear positively to his identity, and because Hyland succeeded in proving an alloi,

identity, and because Hyland succeeded in proving an attoi.

Since the robbery at the Hudson Raliroad depot Hyland has been "piped" by the railroad's private detectives; but although he has, it is said, been guilty of crimes without number, he has always managed to escape punishment. On Thursday high last Detective Scanion found him in a liquor saloon in West Forty-second street and arrested him. He had on him at the time a coat which it is believed was part of the contents of a trunk belonging to Mr. Bradley Martin, which was in the Hudson River Railroad depot the night of the robbery.

Justice Bixby remanded the prisoner to the Twenty-second precinct station house until to-day, when a further examination will be had in h's case.

## THE STUYVESANT BANK DEPOSITORS.

Still another large meeting of the Stuyvesant Bank depositors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, for the purpose of proving their ciaims, as well as to take action in reference to the resolutions pre-viously submitted, praying the appointment of H. to protect the interests of the creditors of the bank. An animated discussion took place, many depositors asserting they did not desire that an assignee should be appointed, and that the matter should be left in the hands of the Trustee. Those in favor of the bankruptcy proceedings urged the necessity of the appointment of an assignee, and Mr. J. H. Platt was finally nominated. The question will be decided by vote, and lists have been made out for the registration of names. It appeared in the course of the debate that over two hundred notices apprising depositors of the proceedings and notifying them to attend had never reached their destinations. Pending the registration of names the Register adjourned the meeting until Tuesday next, when some decided action will be taken. Meanwhile the depositors continue to prove their claims against the bank. With lew exceptions the claims were admitted, to protect the interests of the creditors of the bank.

## A CLEVER CAPTURE.

How a Shrawd Officer Overhauled a Coach Load of Burglars and Their Booty-Jersey Justice vs. the New York Article.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as Officer Martin Conlin, of the Sixth precinct, was patrolling his beat in Centre street he noticed a coach ap-proaching from the vicinity of the City Hall without having either of its lamps lighted. Feeling con-vinced that all was not right, he hailed the driver, who, however, seemed in no hurry whatever to rein up. Running out into the street the officer asked

the driver why

HIS LAMPS WERE NOT LIGHTED,
and was told the oil had given out during the
night, and it was therefore impossible for him (the
driver) to light up again until he could
get some more. Conlin is an old officer, and, having already made several first class arrests, besides having had a varied experience with the roughest and most expert class of thieves and burglars that infest the precinct in which he is stationed, took it for granted there was

SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG, and therefore determined to investigate the affair thoroughly. Jumping to the horses' heads he caught hold of the reins and brought the vehicle to caught hold of the reins and brought the vehicle to a sudden stand-still. Approaching the driver he or-dered him to dismount, and while that iunc-tionary was complying two desperate looking characters sprang out of the coach and started off at Iuli speed in different directions. Sounding the alarm for assistance, Coulin ran around to the other side of the coach to try and capture the two, and at this moment another party, who was on the box with

this moment another party, who was on the box with

THE DRIVER, SPRANG DOWN
and ran off up the street. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to capture any of the fugitives, as they ail had a good start of him, and learning at the same time that if he did follow them the driver would get away with the plunder—for the coach was full of it—the officer remained where he was and depended upon the other officers in the vicinity, whom he knew had heard his alarm, to capture the thieves. And here is where he showed his qualities as a superior officer, for one of the men who had run up Bayard street fell nicely into the arms of officer Meighan, and another, who ran down Leonard street, and who attempted at the corner of Baxter street to trip officer Bauendam who confronted him there, was himself tripped and, in falling, received a compound fracture of his left thigh. Uniortunately, however, the party who jumped from

HIS LOFTY PERCH

failing, received a compound fracture of his left thigh. Uniortunately, however, the party who jumped from

HIS LOFTY PERCH

on the box made his escape. Raising the injured man Bagendam was quickly joined by Officer Glynn, and together the two removed him to the Sixth precinct station house, from whence he was shortly atterwards taken to the Fark Hospital. In a few minutes Conion and Mieghan arrived at the station house with the two prisoners and the coach, and on examining the latter it was found to contain eleven rolls of cloth and a quantity of silk, all of the value of \$800. The prisoners were then removed to Police Headquarters, whore they gave their names as John Monaghan (who was the driver) and John Conroy. Conroy was recognized as an old offender, and one who has already served

A TERM IN THE STATE PRISON.

The injured man gave the name of John Dunn. From Headquarters the prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court, and after a partial hearing Judge Dowling—having heard that the goods were stolen somewhere in Hoboken—decided to commit them to await ine action of the Jersey authorities. Captain Kennedy at once despatched Ward Detective Van Buskirk to Hoosken to work up the case there, and in the course of a couple of hours that officer returned

IN COMPANY WITH CHIEF DONOVAN, who announced that the silk refinishing establishment of Boettger, Hienz & Co., of Union, had been burglariously entered during the early part of the previous night and the property above mentioned stolen thereirom. In accordance with this statement the two prisoners, Conroy and Monganan, were turned over to Mr. Donovan, who in the alternoon returned to Hoboken with them.

As they were leaving the Tombs Conroy asked solen thereirom, In accordance with this statement the two prisoners, Conroy and Monganan, were turned over to Mr. Donovan, who in the alternoon returned to Hoboken with them.

As they were leaving the Tombs Conroy asked solen thereirom, In accordance with this statement the two prisoners, Conroy and Monganan, were t

#### THE FORMER HISRAND OF JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD INTERVIEWED.

How Frank Lawlor Came to Marry Her.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A reporter of the Times interviewed Mr. Frank
Lawlor, a popular and talented actor of this city,
with regard to a very cruel stander which has been
published. We saw the article on its rounds; but
knowing Mr. Lawlor to be no such man as it represented, refrained from publishing it. The writer of
this boarded for several months at the Kirkwood
House, Washington, with Mr. Lawlor and his then
wile, now known as Josephine Mansfield, Josephine
being a relative of the writer's wife's family.
We frequently sat at the same table with them.
We are fully prepared to endorse Mr. Lawlor's
statement with regard to his character, and
to Josephine Mansfield was not only without reproach morally, but when we subsequently heard of
her connection with Fisk, we could not believe it
possible, for we had previously looked upon her as
not only a strictly virtuous character, but an exceedingly retiring and modest woman, as respected
her manner and disposition.

Reporters—Have you any objection, Mr. Lawlor,
to give the Times a statement of your California experience for publication?

Mr. Lawlor—None in the least, now that I have
been so shamefully standered and stagmanized as a
blackmailer. I had intended to say nothing about How Frank Lawlor Came to Marry Her.

been so shamefully standered and stigmatized as a blackmailer. I had intended to say nothing about it, and have refused several newspaper men before, as I did not want my name mixed up with the Fisk

blackmailer. I had intended to say nothing about it, and have refused several newspaper men before, as I did not want my name mixed up with the Fisk affair, and wanted to say nothing to injure Josephine: but it is no more than right that I protect my own character now that it has been assailed, and I shail do so in a court of justice.

Reporter—The story of your elopement with Josephine was not true?

Mr. Lawlor—No, sir. In the first place I was never in San Jose, where the elopement is said to have occurred, in my hire. I first met the girl about 1863. She was young, pleasing and attractive, and at that time good. I liked her very well, but had no engagement with her, and no desire to marry. Some time in 1864 I went over to Virginia City, Nevada, to play an engagement, and it was while I was there that Warren and his wife undertook the blackmailing operation on the man Perley. I was not in the State of California at that time, and can prove it. Mercever, I never saw Perley in my life to know him. When I returned to San Francisco Josie told me all about it, and said she relied on me for protection; that she did not know her steplather and mother would try to make money of Perley by using her. I told ner I didn't know how I was going to protect her without marrying her, and that I was unable to do. She insisted, and finally I did marry her to save her from the evil influences of her own parents.

REPORTER—Then you did not reside with her mother after marriage?

Mr. Lawlor—No. From that day to this I have never spoken to Warren, nor did I allow Josie to, and she never saw her mother but once after that, and that was just before she left Cahlornia for New York. I tried to keep her good and pure, and for two years, I will say this in her behalf, no wife ever conducted herself more properly toward her husband than she did to me. Before we married I told ner that she might find some one richer than me, and, indeed, she might have married almost whom she pleased in San Francisco at that time, but she declared she had

laughing stock for everybody that knew us, so I left.

REPORTER.—When was that?

Mr. LAWLOR.—Some time in 1868.

REPORTER.—How long did you live apart before you were divorced?

Mr. Lawlor—Several months. After I left her I continued to send her \$30 a week for her support, until I had positive proof that she had gone astray, and then I stopped. I told her as long as she would live a virtuous life I would send her money for her support, and should have been doing so until now, probably, if she had behaved herself.

REPORTER—HAVE YOU seen her since your divorce?

Probably, if she had behaved herself."

REPORTER—Have you seen her since your divorce?

Mr. Lawlor—I have not, and have always wanted to lorget her and not have my name connected with hers any longer. It was the mistake of my life marrying her; but any person might have done the same. But I have no ill feelings towards her, and do not wish to say anything that would injure her miore than she is hurt already.

REPORTER—Have you been interviewed concerning this matter before?

Mr. Lawlor—Never before. At the time of the Black Friday the Herald sent a man to Albany to interview me, but I knew nothing about it, and told him so. Since Fisk was assassinated the Associated Press wished to interview me. They received orders from New York to that effect, but I did not wish my name connected with hers, and I have tried all I could to keep out of the affair.

REPORTER—One question more, Mr. Lawlor; concerning your leaving California?

Mr. Lawlor—Yes, it is published that Perley ordered me out of the State within thirty days, on penalty of death, and that Mr. Maguire discharged me from his company. Both of these are the basest faischoods. As I said, I never saw Perley to know him, and never knew that he ordered me out of the State, if he did. As to Mr. Maguire, it is a sufficient demail of the statement that he discarged me to say that he tendered me his opera house, just before I started, for a benefit, and that all his company volunteered their assistance. Then to be branded as a blackmailer, it is too much. I believe Josie was entirely innocent of the blackmailing affair.

## JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

Discharge—The Bedy in Perfect Accord Throughout the Session.

for the last time, the Grand Inquest of the General Sessions, now in deliberation since November last, and which, known from the first as Judge Bedford's Grand Jury, will hereafter be known by that designation. The interest of the past three months will culminate in the desire to know whom in reality the culminate in the desire to know whom in reality the said Grand Jury, in addition to the prominent public men aiready indicted by them, will present indictments against. Hitherto public opinion has greatly sustained the course taken by the Grand Jury, and the learlessness with which they have prosecuted investigations will stand as a record of the great bulwark which such a body, under the directions of an upright Judge, presents between the inroads and perpetration of frauds by high officials betraying public confidence and the community at large. One thing is certain—that the Grand inquest to be discharged to-day from their labors have, in the natural course of events, and from circumstances which rendered their action unpremeditated, carried out the directions of one of the older Tarquins to his son, adistant Viceroy, who inquired how he should best fulfil his dudes. The answer given was in the figurative language of the times. The King took the messenger to the royal gardens and at once commenced lopping of the neads of the tallest poppies, and after a time turning to the messenger said, "This is my answer to my son." The meaning was apparent enough and some lig indictments, convictions and sentences followed. The several sessions of the Grand Jury had enough to do in this line, and it cannot be said but that they have gone into the lopping of business pretty extensively.

to do in this line, and it cannot be sain but that they have gone into the lopping off business pretty extensively.

It may be here stated, in contradiction to all rumors and assertions to the contrary, that the Grand Jury have been in great unanimity and accord in their presentments. No acrimony or difference of opinion, beyond the natural and proper discussion of the pros and cons in each particular case, has marred their deliberations; and Judge Bedford, before he shall have discharged them to-day, will have no doubt an expression of feeling on this point from the foreman on benaif of the whole body. They were sworn to do their duty, their whole duty and nothing but their duty, under the ruling of the Court and with the guidance of the District Attorney; and having "according to their gits," as old Leatherstocking would say, discharged their duty, Judge Bedford will this morning discharge his by discharging them.

### AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Everything in the way of rumor as to city mat-The Mayor signed warrants for \$200,000 to pay the police force for the month of December; warpolice force for the month of December; war-rants for the Department of Parks, amounting to \$58,000; warrants also to John E. Williams and Frederick Tappen, assignees for the advancements of pay rolls for engineers and laborers connected with the Croton Aqueduct, as follows:—Part of the month to August 31, 1871, 250,704 34; for Septem-ber, \$61,627 25; for October, \$58,333 49.

Comptroller Green yesterday paid the Department of Public Parks \$50,000 to be disbursed to the labormade by the Comptroller for payment at an early day of the claims of the inspectors of election, poli-cierks and landlords incurred at the last election. This will be welcome news to a large class, who would have been paid long since had last year's Board of Apportionment properly made appropria-tions to meet the expenses incurred for this purpose by the Bureau of Elections.

#### MORE REFORM NEEDED.

Municipal Robbery in Paterson, N. J. Paterson needs a "Committee of Seventy." Last spring the Common Council of Paterson, owing to a mob which vitiated the election for Alderman in mob which vitiated the election for Alderman in the Eightn ward, got into a "deadlock." The democrats contended that Alderman Kelly held over, owing to the non-election of a successor, which point was denied by the republicans. Neither party had a quorum, and the thing remained in the shape of a deadlock until a decision should be rendered by the Supreme Court. The democrats acted on the opinions of ex-Chancellor Williamson and Courtiant Parker, and Colonel A. B. Woodruff, of Paterson, conducted their suit. The republicans acted on the advice of Mayor S. Tuttle, who is also a lawyer, and who likewise carried on the legal part of the fight for the republicans. After a lapse of three or four months the Supreme Court decided in layor of the democrats, and the Common Council was organized, by a sort of compromise, and the Aldermen have got along together about as peace-ably as cats and dogs.

The bilis of the lawyers engaged in the fight were on Wednesday night brought before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. A portion of the committee seemed to expect the bills, but others were utterly amazed that claims of such a character—the result of a partisan light—should be presented for payment out of the public treasury. The bills as presented amounted to \$3,700, being \$1,800 from Colonei Woodruff and \$50 each from Courtlandt Parker and Chancelior Williamson.

The Finance Committee is composed of Alderman Van Valkenburgh (republican) Alderman McKiernan Gemocrat, Alderman Hopper (democrat, Alderman Evans (republican) and Alderman Allen (republican). In accordance with the charter the Mayor is exomice member of all committees, and entitled to a vote; but, although receiving \$1,000 a year as saiary, he never before appeared on duty at the Finance Committee until upon this occasion, and then voted in favor of paying his own exorbitant bill for expected and the bills were cut down to \$1,200 to

saiary, he never before appeared on duty at the Finance Committee until upon this occasion, and then voted in favor of paying his own exorbitant bill for "services." Considerable discussion ensued on the subject, and the bills were cut down to \$1.200 to Mayor Tuttle and Colonel Woodraff each, which, with the other claims, made a total of about \$2,500 paid to the lawyers out of the City Treasury to carry on a partisan fight. There is naturally a good deal of indignation on account of this action, which is denounced by all honest men. It is probable that a public meeting will be called to take the matter into consideration, and institute a reform in the management of municipal affairs in Paterson, à lathe Committee of Seventy of New York. It is not the first outrage of the kind that has been perpetrated, but this is the largest, and has apparently awakened the taxpayers. As democrats and republicans alike are implicated, whatever action is taken to end these abuses will necessarily have to be of an unpartisan character.

## POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The Presidential Outlook.

[From the Chicago Tribune (republican) Feb. 7.] Among that class of politicians who, three months ago, could see but one candidate, there is now an anxious query whether President Grant is reasonably certain of carrying several important States, anxious query whether President Grain is Fessor ably certain of carrying several important States, wherein confessedly serious political blunders have been made. New York, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, and perhaps Indiana, will vote, it is feared, against Grant, if he is renominated. Their loss would probably cost us the field. Such a ticket, however, as Trumbull and Biaine, or Wilson and Collax, or Collax and Hawley, would carry either of these States without losing the vote of any that could be got for Grant. Every political campaign has its watchword that gives the clue to the popular sympathy. All the signs of the times indicate that the keynote of the republican party in the next campaign will be reform in public administration. With such a spirit a candidate who needs to be defended and apologized for, explained and cleared up at every point, is simply not available. To all such the people will apply the French motto, Qui s'excuse s'accuse, He must be above the necessity of defence.

Reorganization of the Republican Congresssional Executive Committee. [Washington (Feb. 8) correspondence of the Boston Post-democratic.1

The reorganization of the Radical Congressional Executive Committee was made the occasion for a caucus to-night, at which the old officers of the committee were re-elected. It had leaked out that the caucus was to have been made memorthat the caucus was to nave been made memorable by a demonstration against the dictatorship of Conkling, Morton & Co. It has been asserted by Senators friendly to the administration that they did not propose to submit to the management of the men who are opposing annesty and other measures which the protestants claim are essential to Grant's success. For some unknown reason the outbreak did not take place. It was postponed until the next caucus, when a lively time may be anticipated. During the caucus, however, Mr. Snapp, of illinois, gave expression as to the policy which should govern the republicans in the ensuing campaign; but was summarily rebuked by Senator Wilson, who reminded him that this caucus had no right to usurp functions that were the peculiar prerogatives of the Executive Committee, acting by the authority of the National Committee.

(From the Cincinnati Times (republican), Feb. 7.] We suspect it will turn out that Mr. Allison, Senawe suspect it will turn out that Mr. Altison, Sena-tor elect from lowa, and some of those most active in his support for that office are not particularly zeatous advocates of the re-election of President Grant. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of that State, it will be remembered, has already come out with an em-phatic letter against the renomination of Grant. Mr. Grinnell is a man of considerable political influ-ence and a warm friend of Horace Greeley.

months cid, was yesterday morning found floating on a cake of ice at the foot of Cortlandt street, North River, and taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct police station by Officer Thomas. The remains were subsequently taken to the Morgue, where Keenan will make an investigation.

## PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Racy Revelations of Stock-Jobbins

Operations. To-day will be an exciting one in the Court of General Sessions. It will see the calling together, The President and Directors of the Pacific Steam-

ship Company Charged with Fraud-Interesting Testimony.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to-investigate the charges made against President Stockwell and the directors of the Pacific Mail-Steamship Company met yesterday morning at eleven o'clock in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

eleven o'clock in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The members of the committee are:—I. A. Alberger, Chairman: Thomas C. Green, John L. Snyder, Conrad Getb, J. Campbell and George C. Bennett. The investigation has been entered into in consequence (§ a petition which was sent to the Legislature, charging President Stockwell and the directors of the Executive Board with manipulating the stocks of the Company and using them to speculate for private purposes. The petition was signed by Mr. Newton Laymen, a stockholder who claims he has been injured by the late operations of the directors. A bill is now before the Legislature to forbid the irresponsible use of moneys by the officers of the company, and Mr. Laymen claims he has information which sible use of moneys by the officers of the company and Mr. Laymen claims he has information which will periously implicate several of the prominent officials, including the President and some of the directors. The following is a copy of the petition forwarded by Mr. Laymen to the Legislature, which

forwarded by Mr. Laymen to the Legislature, which caused the present action:—

LAYMEN'S PETITION.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SERNATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—
The memorial of the undersigned, a citizen of the United States, residing in Greenpoint, Long Island, respectfully showeth:—That he as the owner of 500 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a corporation doing business under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York; that as a stockholder of said company, he has suffered and now sulfers great injuries from the misconduct and illegal practices of the officers of said company, and especially on the part of the President, A. B. Stockwell; that such practices are contrary to the spirit and letter of the law and calculated to bring disr pute upon the company and result in the business injury of your petitioner and many other citizens of New York and other States.

That your petitioner fully believes and stands ready to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable body or of any committee that you may charge with the duty of maxing due investigation, that the said A. B. Stockwell, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by virtue of the opportunities and advantages as Preddent, and in depocation of the rights of this petitioner and other stockholders, is engaged in speculations upon the stock of the company, and that for put the stock of the company is the stock of the company though at different brokers, and that your petitioner reliy believes and can prove that infurtherance of their speculations the stands of purchased, that is in the babit of purchasing the stock of this company, though at different brokers, and that your petitioner regards the tens them the company's funds to an amount within five per cent of the market value of the stocks open probased, laking these stocks as collateral, and that your petitioner regards this action as endangering the rights of the stockholders and putting in peril the property of the

investigate the facts herein specified. to the end that justice may be done to him and the other stockholders of the company.

Subpœnas had been served upon the efficers of the company prior to yesterday to attend and give evidence, and several of the directors were promptly on hand. Three of the directors were promptly on hand. Three of the directors were examined during the day, and subjected to a searching investigation relative to the truth of the alleged charges. Mr. Laymen, it is expected, will be examined this morning and required to produce proof to substantiate his hilegations. The evidence is given below:—

LEGRAND LOCKWOOD deposed as follows:—Reside in the city of New York; business, a banker; am engaged in selling stock; I am a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and have charge of the Executive Committee; said committee consists of four directors and the President; the Fresident is except to 1 have been a director since the last election, held in November; Alder B. Stockwell is President of the company; the name of my firm is Lockwood & Co.; my firm has been in the haoft of buying and selling stock for W. Stockwell, and our halp company; but had not been selling stock for the stockwell, and only happened to the control of some of the bonds were sold; do not know amount; they were sold by the Fresident; I do not know whether the sale was ordered by the directors or not; the proceeds ward loaned to the same class of people; it was customary to lend the people I refer to and dealers in Wall street; the money loaned under the superintendence of W. Bellows, the Vice President of the company; who has charge of this securities of the company; who has charge of the securities of the company; who has charge of the securities of the company; who has charge of the securities of the company; who has charge of the securities of the company; who has charge of the company, both since I have been a director and before; have paid the tuxual interest to the company; at market rate; not over seven per cuthan sape per cent; think; and the securities of the company has treat to the company that we have borrowed at hand; we have borrowed money; of the company how; W. Stockwell has bought stock for speculative purposes freely; W. Stockwell, manager of the company, has tried to sehance the value of the stock for the stockholders and on the stock market; he has not operated to depress the stock, bolder of the company for a vear or two; all that I have seen of Stockwells operations in getting control of the company; was for the purpose of enhancing the value of the stock; he has taken measures to reluce the expenses of the company; was for the purpose of enhancing the value of the stock; ho has taken measures to reluce the expenses of the company; was for the purpose of enhancing the value of the stock in the directors of the company have been locking up currency; I know nothing of. Williard & Co.'s operations in Pacific stock; there has been a change in the firm; the present firm is Williard, Walker & Co.; we have never had any transactions with Williard M. Tweed; the price of the stock has not declined; since the 20th of January there has been no material depreciation in the stock.

JAMES D. SMITH

WAS next examised, He testiled as follows:—I reside it

pany? A. I do not know that it is a proper question to answer.

The CHAIRMAN—It must be answered.

WITNESS—Well, I answer on compusion; the only other director whose name i recollect is Mr. Osborne; I know of one combination to any extent formed since last November to manipulate the stock to the depreciation of the stock boliders; Mr. Stockwell is an earnest worker in their behalf; I believe be increases the amount of his stock with the idea that the new management will enbance its value; I always counsel him to conform to the same rules as ordinary customers on the street; no special facilities are given him; there has been no movement on the part of any of the directors to lock up greenbacks in order to get up a stringency in the currency.

Q. Pleass state the amount of money you borrowed of the company? A. My impression is that we borrowed \$100,000 at an ontother time; the securities were principally in Lake Shore, Pennsylvania Central and Western Union; there is no law at present to prevent speculation in the stock.

C. J. OSBORNE